IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (currently amended) A method for delivering a heterologous nucleic acid to a dendritic cell *in vitro*, said method comprising:

providing a recombinant adenoviral vector of a subgroup C origin, the recombinant adenoviral vector comprising:

a chimeric coat having a fiber protein, wherein at least a fiber shaft and a fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype selected from the group consisting of 11, 16, 35, 40-L and 51; and

that includes a tropism for dendritic cells and comprises the heterologous nucleic acid; and

exposing the dendritic cell <u>in vitro</u> to the recombinant adenoviral vector[[,]]; thus delivering said heterologous nucleic acid to the dendritic cell.

2-13. (cancelled)

- 14. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin-comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5 with at least a part of a non-native fiber-protein substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus, the part of a non-native fiber protein selected from the group consisting of fiber proteins from adenovirus serotypes 11, 16, 35, 51, and 40 L.
- 15. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin, and wherein the fiber shaft and the fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype 35 origin comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5 with at least a part of a fiber protein from adenovirus serotype 35 substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus.

- 16. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin, and wherein the fiber shaft and the fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype 16 origin-comprises—providing a recombinant adenoviral vector—based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5—with at least a part of a fiber protein from adenovirus serotype 16 substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus.
- 17. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin, and wherein the fiber shaft and the fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype 11 origin comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5 with at least a part of a fiber protein from adenovirus serotype 11 substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus.
- 18. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin, and wherein the fiber shaft and the fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype 51 origin comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5 with at least a part of a fiber protein from adenovirus serotype 51 substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus.
- 19. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector of subgroup C origin is of a serotype 5 origin, and wherein the fiber shaft and the fiber knob of the fiber protein is of an adenovirus of a serotype 40-L origin comprises providing—a recombinant adenoviral vector—based on a first adenovirus of serotype 5 with at least a part of a fiber protein from adenovirus serotype 40L substituted for at least a part of a native fiber protein of the first adenovirus.

- 20. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing—the recombinant adenoviral vector comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector—is modified such that replication of the recombinant adenoviral vector's genome in a target cell is at least partly reduced in comparison to a wild-type adenovirus.
- 21. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein providing the recombinant adenoviral vector comprises providing a recombinant adenoviral vector is modified such that an immune response to the recombinant adenoviral vector in a host is at least partly reduced in comparison to a wild-type adenovirus.